

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1937

W. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. T. H. HALL, Cert. R.S.I.

1938

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BY D. MCGILL AT THE "COURIER" PRINTING WORKS

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CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council : MR. W. E. HAWTHORNE.

Vice-Chairman : MR. J. WALTON.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee : MR. J. WALTON.

Chairman of the Isolation Hospital Committee : MR. S. H. HARVEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health :

W. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. T. H. Hall, Certificate R.S.I.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :

H. Shepherd, A.R.San.I. Left February 28th, 1937.

E. G. Rowley, A.R.San.I. Commenced April 12th, 1937.

Clerk : M. W. Mills.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL (CHESLYN HAY).

Medical Superintendent :

O. W. R. Tomkinson, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron : M. G. Lawton, S.R.N.

One Staff Nurse, three Probationers, one Ward Maid, one Cook-General, Porter and Portress, Ambulance Driver (part-time).

* Exchequer Grants are made in respect of these.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee
of the Cannock Rural District Council.*

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health of the People and the Sanitary Conditions of the District for the year 1937. The Report is drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health in the Circular 1650.

There was a series of epidemics affecting a large proportion of the population of the district and the Death Rate was high, the highest for ten years. The increase to 261 Deaths as compared with 196 the previous year was due mainly to more people dying from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Cancer, Influenza and Tuberculosis. Influenza was widespread and was the cause of many deaths. It also in all probability resulted in a general lessening of the vitality of the people, with a subsequent tendency for other diseases to take their toll of lives. In addition to the Influenza epidemic, there was a much greater incidence of the other Infectious Diseases, especially Scarlet Fever. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was the highest ever recorded in this district. This increase was more or less general over the area, but particularly affected the parishes of Great Wyrley, Cheslyn Hay, Huntington and Essington. At the close of the year there was an outbreak of Dysentery, but fortunately, however, of a mild type.

Immunization against Diphtheria was continued in some of the schools during the year. Although the response on the part of the parents was still much below a satisfactory level, the percentage of consents was higher than usual. A severe epidemic of Diphtheria with its usual quota of deaths will in all probability be necessary before the placidity of many of the parents is disturbed. As immunity takes time to develop, those protective injections then would be more or less useless.

The proposed Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases for the Mid-Staffordshire area was brought a step nearer, and the Bill is now with Parliament for its consideration. The past year has shown how necessary a thing it is. A small hospital is adequate for the normal needs of the district, but in epidemic times the accommodation falls considerably short of what is required even for the notifiable diseases. During the past ten years there have been 36 Deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough as compared with 2 from Scarlet Fever. These diseases affect the younger infants particularly, and even if not fatal from pulmonary complications, all too often leave behind for months if not years a lowered vitality. Where houses are not all

yet at a desirable level of comfort and convenience, children with these diseases and their complications cannot be always safely nursed at home, and every case of severe Measles and Whooping Cough in such houses should be removed to hospital for treatment. It is to be hoped that the new Joint Hospital will provide adequate facilities for these cases.

During the year many houses were built, both by private enterprise and by the Local Authority. There are still, however, houses where people are living and families are growing up, which are not at a satisfactory level of healthy accommodation and have not adequate amenities. A certain number of cases of overcrowding have remedied themselves or have been re-housed in larger houses by the Council, but all the time as children come to the ages of one or ten years more families are becoming officially overcrowded. The housing of very large families is a difficult problem, as the large house, even if a convertible one, is not always an economic proposition. Apart from the families which are overcrowded by Government standards, there are, in some of the parishes, a large proportion of the population, counting bedrooms alone, in an overcrowded condition. In places like Brewood and Cheslyn Hay, where many of the houses are two-bedroomed in type, approximately one family in five in these would be overcrowded if the living rooms were not included in the official standards; and how often are living rooms used for sleeping purposes?

In December, the Council, realising the state of the Huntington Hutments, decided that they should be demolished as they became empty. As on an average 15 become vacant every year, the whole process would be spread over four or five years.

The question of Rural Housing is also of importance to the Council of a district such as this. Houses have been built and are being built in some of the larger villages, but the actual housing conditions of the rural population have been little affected. The question is a very complicated one with many factors to be considered—the house “tied” to a farm, the frequent movements of the agricultural workers, the use of mechanical methods in farm work and due to this the possible decrease in the number of workers required on farms. Many houses in the district are situated in the midst of fields, in some cases hundreds of yards from the various main and side roads with few if any conveniences. The houses themselves may not be altogether bad in structure, but the lack of amenities leads to the question whether “re-conditioning” of such houses under the various Acts is a sensible procedure. As the carry-

ing out of the Rural Workers' Act has not been very satisfactory in this area, and as the Council may build houses for the rural workers, is it possible to choose a suitable central site and build a few houses to serve three or four farms?

The Council decided to extend the water main to serve the Gailey area, where much development has taken place and where the supply from wells and pumps is extremely bad. This will be in operation in the early months of 1938. There are still throughout the district scattered little collections of houses which are dependent on doubtful wells for their only water. It is hoped that in the course of time, if it is at all reasonably possible, these small hamlets will be able to obtain a pure supply.

Some fairly big sewerage extensions were put into operation during the year in the parish of Brewood, and further progress has been made in the scheme for the south-eastern area. There are other places where present conditions are bad, and the consideration of sewerage schemes for a few of them is rather urgently required.

Camping has always been to a certain extent part of the life of the people, but never more so than during the past few years. The many benefits which accrue even from a short time spent in the open air in the country have been mitigated so far by the possibilities of danger from lack of proper supervision, especially with regard to sanitary arrangements and water supplies. With the added powers given under the Public Health Act, 1936, it should be possible to have provided for campers proper sanitary accommodation, even if of a temporary character, and a supply of pure water.

There was one staff change in the Health Department during the year. The additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. Shepherd, left to become Sanitary Inspector to the Wantage Rural District Council, and Mr. E. G. Rowley, of the Smethwick County Borough Sanitary Department, was appointed in his place.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Members of the Council for their co-operation during the year, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector and other members of the Staff for their collaboration and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

WILLIAM STEWART
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres): 55,256.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population: 21,620.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to the rate books: 5,712.

Rateable Value is £83,959, and a penny rate produces £340.

This district, situated on the edge of the industrial Midlands, has a population which finds its work in the factories and collieries in its eastern and south-eastern parts or outside its borders, and in agriculture throughout the rest of the area. During 1937 there were no new factories established within the district, and the general state of unemployment can be inferred from the returns from the Labour Exchanges in the adjoining towns.

Percentage.

Total Unemployment:

	February, 1936	March, 1937.	February, 1938
Cannock	5.5	3.6	5.5
Newport	15.1	11.1	13.7
Walsall	12.6	9.3	12.6
Wolverhampton	14.0	7.9	9.0

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Live Births	162	195	357
Legitimate	156	187	343
Illegitimate	6	8	14

Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 16.5.

Birth Rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales, 14.9.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Still Births	10	14	24
Legitimate	10	14	24
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate: 67.2 per 1,000 Births.

" " " 1.1 per 1,000 Population.

" " " England and Wales, .60 per 1,000 Population.

The Birth Rate, although somewhat lower than of previous years, continues to compare quite well with that of England and Wales.

The Still Birth Rate remains at a very high level. As this is one of the factors of importance in the consideration of the general health of the child-bearing population of the district, it is unfortunate that we cannot obtain more definite information about it. The large number of such deaths which occur in hospitals and institutions outside the area preclude the ability to determine whether this condition is localised to a few parts or is general throughout the district. The tables below show how, during the past eight years, this district has compared with the country as a whole, and also the Parish distribution as far as can be ascertained from the Registrars.

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Still Births	Still Birth Rate	England & Wales
1930	424	20.13	18	.85	.69
1931	412	19.64	22	1.04	.67
1932	405	19.16	16	.75	.66
1933	361	17.5	13	.72	.62
1934	361	17.3	18	.85	.62
1935	379	17.87	23	1.08	.62
1936	374	17.48	21	.98	.61
1937	357	16.5	24	1.1	.60

PARISH DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS.

Cheslyn Hay Sub-District.			Brewood Sub-District.		
	Births.	Still Births.		Births.	Still Births.
Cheslyn Hay	44	1	Acton & Bednall	4	—
Essington	44	2	Blymhill	8	1
Hatherton	5	1	Brewood	33	—
Hilton	5	—	Coppenhall	1	—
Huntington	37	1	Dunston	2	—
Saredon	2	—	Featherstone	37	1
Shareshill	5	—	Lapley	8	—
Great Wyrley	46	5	Penkridge	23	1
			Stretton	6	—
			Weston-u-Lizard	2	1
Totals	188	10	Totals	124	4

DEATHS.

Total 261. Male 134. Female 127.

Local Crude Death Rate : 12.07 per 1,000 population.

Local adjusted Death Rate : 12.9 per 1,000 population.

Death Rate for the country as a whole : 12.4 per 1,000.

The Death Rate is higher than it has been for the past 10 years, and compared with 1936 there has been an increase of 65 deaths. This increase is mainly due to such causes of death as Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Cancer, and the infectious diseases such as Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough.

The following table gives the distribution of death. for the principal parishes for the years 1927 to 1937 :—

Parish.	Acreage	1937	1936	No. of Deaths.		1933	1928-32	Population
				1935	1934			1931 Census
Brewood	12152	38	36	31	43	39	33	2718
Cheslyn Hay	819	51	31	32	33	28	37	2981
Essington	3054	31	16	21	17	27	24	2483
Featherstone	504	7	7	8	2	15	8	1058
Great Wyrley	1648	34	30	33	35	33	27	2926
Huntington	1303	13	22	15	22	18	13	1816
Penkridge	10788	29	17	30	20	32	28	2550

See Table 1b for all Parishes.

Seventy-three, or 27.97 per cent., of the deaths occurred outside the area, and the distribution is as follows :—

Places where Death occurred.	Total Deaths	Male	Female
The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton	... 21	13	8
The Cannock Infirmary	... .. 17	9	8
The Staffordshire General Hospital	... 6	5	1
The Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton	6	1	5
Walsall Hospital	... .. 4	2	2
Mental Hospitals	... .. 4	3	1
Other Hospitals	... .. 7	4	3
Sanatoria —	—	—
Private Addresses, Nursing Homes, etc.	... 8	5	3
	—	—	—
	73	42	31

The principal Causes of Death were :—

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	Average 1927-32
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	... .. 86	62	60	62	48	59.8
Respiratory Diseases	... .. 21	18	22	28	34	29.5
Cancer	... .. 31	24	29	28	24	26.5
Violence, including Suicide	15	16	12	17	14	18.5
Congenital Debility, and Malformation and Premature Birth	... .. 10	14	14	12	10	13.6
Influenza	... .. 15	4	4	4	7	9.0

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis : 1. Death Rate per 1,000 living : 2.62.

Other Puerperal causes : 2 deaths; Death Rate per 1,000 total births : 5.25.

Total deaths, 3; and total Death Rate, 7.87.

The corresponding Rate for the country was 3.11.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 47.6

„ Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births, 40.8

„ Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births, 214.3

The Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age remains low, and perhaps more than balances the high Still Birth Rate. It compares extremely favourably with that of England and Wales, where the corresponding Rate is 58 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Death Rate is one of the indications as to the general standard of living of the people.

The quarterly distributions were :—1st quarter, 6 deaths; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 3; 4th, 3.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	31
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Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
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Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
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Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	5
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NURSING IN THE HOME.

1. (a) General.—There are six District Nursing Associations in the area, five of which are affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

(b) Home Nursing.—The County have made provision so that the services of trained nurses may be obtained in epidemic times to look after cases of Diarrhoea and Measles in their own homes. Provision has also been made for the nursing of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases in their own houses.

2. Midwives.—The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied me with the following information as to Midwives practising in the area. Eight Midwives were resident in the district—six employed by Nursing Associations and two in independent practice. Two Nursing Association Midwives resident outside the area were responsible for Parishes inside, viz., Huntington and Acton Trussell, which are served by the Cannock and Berkswich Nursing Associations respectively. In addition, a few cases are taken by independent Midwives who reside outside the district.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of water and all chemical material is undertaken at the County Laboratory, Stafford.

The details of work carried out on behalf of this Authority during the year are :—

Bacteriological examination of Diphtheria swabs :—

		Positive	Negative
For General Practitioners	... 188	26	162
For Isolation Hospital...	... 145	8	137
	333		
Tubercular Sputum	... 22	3	19
Faeces examinations	... 16	6	10
Bacteriological examination of water	62		
Chemical examination of water	... 53		
Chemical examination of stream water	2		

Mortuaries.

There are three well-constructed modern Mortuaries in the area. They are situated at Coven, Penkridge and Great Wyrley.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE.

Such provisions of Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as incorporate provisions of Town Police Clauses Act, 1874, with respect to Fires.

Also Section 161, para. 1, Provision of Urban Powers as to Street Lighting in the Parishes of Featherstone, Hilton and Huntington.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 :—

*Section 23.—Bye-laws with respect of sufficient water supply to Water Closets, Paving of Yards, etc.

*Section 25.—Building on Offensive Matters, etc.

Section 28.—Unsound Food.

Section 29, 30 and 31.—Slaughter House Licences.

*Section 33.—Use of Building as a Dwelling.

Section 49.—Powers of Ministry as to Special Expenses.

Part 4.—Music and Dancing.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.—Sec. 1—4, 16, 18—24.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.—Sec. 53 and 54.

Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.

Bye-laws as to New Streets and Buildings.

Bye-laws as to Slaughter Houses.

* Section only repealed, but not Bye-laws.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Diseases.

At Cheslyn Hay, under the supervision of the Council, is an Infectious Diseases Hospital. This Hospital of 27 beds was, because of a rather widespread Scarlet Fever epidemic, working to capacity most of the year. The total number of admissions of 184 is a record for the Hospital. I am indebted to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. O. W. R. Tomkinson, for his report on the Hospital's activities during the year.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1937 as Medical Superintendent of your Isolation Hospital.

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria (Observat'n)	Scarlet Fever (Observat'n)	Diphtheria (Carrier)
Cases admitted in 1936 and discharged 1937	5	8			
Cases admitted and dis- charged in 1937	41	114	1	1	1
Cases admitted in 1937 and discharged 1938	5	21			
Average duration of stay in hospital in days	26	32			
Cases died	5				

Parish Distribution of Cases.

PARISH	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria (Observat'n)	Scarlet Fever (Observat'n)	Diphtheria (Carrier)
Acton & Bednall ..		1			
Brewood	1	11			
Cheslyn Hay	1	30			
Dunston	2				
Essington		13			
Featherstone		1			
Hatherton	2	6			
Huntington	2	17		1	
Penkridge	1	6			
Stretton		2			
Great Wyrley	17	25	1		1

Of the 184 cases admitted, 44 were chargeable to other authorities as follows :—

Authority	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria (Carrier)
Brownhills Urban ..	6	11	
Cannock Urban ..	14	12	1

During the year only cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were admitted to the Hospital. Owing to the considerable number of Scarlet Fever admissions, it was necessary for a time to use one of the Diphtheria wards for their accommodation.

Although Diphtheria was, on the whole, of average severity, there were many patients admitted in an extremely serious condition, and there were 5 deaths. Of the 5, one was from this district, a boy from Great Wyrley, and 4 were from other areas outside. The type of Scarlet Fever, although in itself mild, was notable in that a high proportion of the cases developed complications, principally of the heart. One case of Scarlet Fever from Brownhills developed mastoid disease, necessitating an operation by the consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. Subsequently this child's hip joint became inflamed and, on the advice of one of the Wolverhampton Surgeons who was called in to see her, was removed to Wolverhampton Royal Hospital for treatment.

The Matron was taken acutely ill in April of 1937 and was removed to Wolverhampton Royal Hospital; she was off duty for 10 weeks. A previous staff nurse, Miss Hawthorne, was very kindly lent to us by the Northumberland Nursing Association, with whom she was under contract, and with her assistance the Staff Nurse was able to carry on. During the year there were several changes among the Probationers, and in November, because of the Scarlet Fever epidemic and the undue strain on the nursing staff, the number of Probationers was increased to three. On Coronation Day the wards were brightly decorated and the patients enjoyed extra luxuries.

O. W. R. TOMKINSON.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

There are none in this area. Women suffering from Puerperal Fever and cases of difficult labour, or when this condition is expected, are sent to the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton, or the Staffordshire General Hospital, under the County Council Scheme.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The Council have one representative on the Board of the South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council is represented on the Sub-Committee (Central Division) of the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HOSPITALS.

General.—Midland Counties Eye Infirmary, Wolver-									
hampton	£	1	1	0					
General.—Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	£	3	3	0					
General.—Walsall General Hospital	£	3	3	0					
General.—Stafford General Infirmary	£	3	3	0					

AMBULANCE.

The Council have one motor ambulance, stationed at Penkridge. The ambulance is used mainly for the removal of cases of Infectious Diseases, but where necessary it is also available for general hospital and accident cases. In normal times this ambulance is adequate for the Infectious needs of the district.

There are also four colliery ambulances in the area.

WELFARE SERVICES.

In this district there are under the control of the County Council seven Welfare Centres and five School Clinics, and for the information of the members the following is a short report of those Centres.

They meet fortnightly except in the case of Essington, which is held once a month, and Featherstone, which is held weekly. The Shareshill Welfare Centre was closed in May, 1937, as the attendances had become extremely small and the Featherstone Welfare Centre was within quite satisfactory distance. During the year there was a change in the Health Visiting Staff, and there are now three part-time Nurses; part-time for Schools and part-time for Welfare Centres and Health Visiting duties. The actual figures of those attending the Welfare Centres during the year were :—

Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	83
Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	239
Children from 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	121

It is pleasing to note that the number of expectant mothers attending the Centres increased considerably.

The following table gives the individual Centres and the attendance figures :—

Centre.	Expectant Mothers	Total Number of Attendances.		Cases seen by Doctor
		Children under 1 yr.	Between 1 & 5 yrs.	
Cheslyn Hay	45	232	233	336
Great Wyrley	—	335	355	457
Huntington	—	205	229	268
Featherstone	89	590	890	677
Essington	—	102	178	223
*Shareshill	—	6	14	19
Brewood	—	347	633	403
Penkridge	29	262	313	274

* To May, 1937.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Certificates and Water Supplies.

During the period ending 30th September, 1937, 87 newly-erected houses and 2 bungalows were inspected, for which applications for Water Certificates were made under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

The houses were situated as follows :—

Brewood	...	...	12 houses
Cheslyn Hay	...	...	19 houses
Essington	...	...	10 houses and 1 bungalow.
Great Wyrley	...	...	32 houses
Lapley	...	...	2 houses
Penkridge	...	...	9 houses
Hatherton	...	...	1 house and 1 bungalow.
Huntington	...	...	2 houses
			<hr/>
			87
			<hr/>
			2
			<hr/>

All the above houses in Brewood, Lapley and Essington are connected to the Wolverhampton Corporation water mains.

Those in Great Wyrley, Cheslyn Hay, Hatherton, Huntington and Penkridge are connected to the South Staffordshire Water Works mains.

The extension of the Wolverhampton Corporation water mains to Kiddemore Green and Bishop's Wood was completed during the year; otherwise the distribution of public mains is similar to that given in the report of two years ago.

Samples of water from the public mains were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for analysis during the year. The reports upon these samples showed them to be of satisfactory quality in all respects.

The coming into force of the Public Health Act, 1936, on October 1st, 1937, effected an important change in procedure with relation to water supplies. Under Section 137 of this Act a Local Authority must now satisfy themselves that a pure and wholesome supply of water can be obtained before passing plans in respect of a new house. If plans are passed and such a supply is not provided, the Local Authority may prohibit habitation of the house.

Under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878 (repealed by the 1936 Act), Local Authorities were required to issue Certificates for new houses stating that the water supply was wholesome and sufficient. Certificates are not now required except where a supply had not been provided as required by Section 137, mentioned above.

The number of Certificates issued in 1937 shows a marked decrease for the reason given above.

There are 4,527 houses in the area supplied with tap water, and 1,203 from wells.

Sixty-two samples of water were taken and submitted to the County Bacteriologist and Analyst for examination and analysis.

Fifty-six of these showed evidence of pollution and six were satisfactory in quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are still parts of the district which have no proper sewerage system. Some of these areas, namely, Wedges Mills, Cheslyn Hay, and Wood Lane, Saredon, will be dealt with properly when the comprehensive scheme of the south-eastern part of the district is put into operation, but as cesspools are frequently used in these areas and are a fertile source of nuisance and costly to scavenge, it is hoped the scheme will not be too long delayed. The condition of Shares-hill also makes one hope that the scheme will be pushed on apace.

Two other parts of the district have required constant visits in connection with drainage during the year. First, Coven Heath, which, although included in the scavenging scheme, has required attention due to nuisances from cesspools, etc. In view of possible building development here, a sewerage scheme should receive prime consideration.

Second, Wheaton Aston, a village which is purely rural in character and which presents a difficult problem from a drainage and sewerage point of view. The village lies on the top of an inverted saucer, as it were, and contains a number of farm premises the drainage from which would be very difficult to treat. Nothing short of a comprehensive sewage drainage and disposal scheme will effectively solve the whole question.

I am indebted to the Surveyor, Mr. S. R. Biggs, for the following report on the progress of sewerage in this district during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During 1937 schemes for extending the sewerage systems in the district have made good progress. The main drainage scheme for the Four Ashes and Standeford districts of the parish of Brewood was commenced during the early months of the year, and it is anticipated that it will be finally completed in June, 1938.

A scheme for the laying of a sewer along Coven Road, Brewood, to provide main drainage facilities for new development at Hill Top has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and a Tender has been let for the carrying out of the work. A commencement has been made in 1938.

A scheme of extensions to the sewage disposal works at Huntington, consequent upon the building of Pit-head Baths at the Huntington Colliery, has been the subject of an Inquiry by the Ministry of Health, and approval in principle has been given to the scheme. These extensions will also provide disposal facilities for future development in the parish of Huntington, and when completed will remove a long-felt doubt as to the efficiency of these works.

Other extensions to sewers in the district have been carried out in Hilton Lane and Norton Lane, Great Wyrley. These extensions have been made possible by the building owners making contributions towards the cost of extending the sewers.

The proposed comprehensive scheme for the south-eastern area of the Council's district has made progress during 1937 in so far as a site has been selected which it is anticipated will be free from mining subsidence, and the general lines of the proposed sewers have been located, in co-operation with a mining expert. Several gaugings of the flow at the Littlewood Works have been taken, and it is hoped that the scheme will be ready for presentation to the Ministry of Health during 1938. The proposed scheme will be far-reaching in effect, and it is necessary therefore to consider very carefully every part of the scheme.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Because of a proposal to use the River Penk for bathing purposes, samples were taken from that river and from the adjoining Whiston Brook. The reports from the County Analyst and County Bacteriologist showed that although the chemical tests were fairly satisfactory, bacteriologically the samples showed heavy pollution with sewage.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 45 conversions of privy middens and 1 pan closet to water closets and 10 privy middens to pans were made.

In the populous portions of the parishes of Cheslyn Hay, Great Wyrley, Brewood, Huntington, Essington, Penkridge, Hilton and Featherstone there are 3,570 houses connected to sewers, and of these 3,435 have water closets and 35 have privy middens. The rest have pan closets.

There are now in the whole of the district (approximately):—

24	Waste Water Closets.
3966	Water Closets.
1371	Privy Middens.
316	Pan Closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As in previous years, scavenging has been carried out by contract. Cesspools are emptied by means of a motor driven pump and tanks, the contents being discharged on agricultural land.

The question of carrying out the whole of the scavenging services was considered by the Council during the year, but it was decided to defer this matter for a further period of 12 months.

The Parishes scavenged are Brewood (Coven Heath), Cheslyn Hay, Saredon, Essington, Huntington, Great Wyrley, Featherstone and Hilton, and the number of premises in each Parish is 77, 783, 105, 711, 356, 957, 201 and 46 respectively, making a total of 3,236.

There are at these premises 318 dry ashpits, 2,300 dustbins, 315 privy middens and 88 pan closets.

Ashpits inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1438
Ashpits and Cesspools reported for emptying in Coven Heath								17
" " " " " " " "							Cheslyn Hay	106
" " " " " " " "							Great Wyrley	13
" " " " " " " "							Essington	89
" " " " " " " "							Saredon	40
Ashpits reported for emptying in Featherstone and Hilton							...	11
" " " " " " " "							Huntington	2

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of Inspections during the year, the number of notices served, and work done.

Summary of Inspections and Work Done during 1937.

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	...	58
Number of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	832
Re-inspections, calls, etc.	...	...	...	...	2101
Number of Houses measured	...	...	...	...	682
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	475
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	183
Number of Workshops and Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	49
Bakehouses Whitewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouse inspections	...	...	...	...	68
Slaughterhouse Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	468
Meat Inspections under the Regulations	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds and Dairies inspected	...	...	...	...	150
Cowshed defects abated	...	...	...	...	488
Cowshed defects found	...	...	...	...	562
Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	9
Piggeries, Stables, etc., visited	...	...	...	...	7
Inspections under the Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	28
Petrol Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	40
Carbide Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	6
New Petrol Licences granted	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage Work examined	...	...	...	...	109
Shops visited under the Shops Act	...	...	...	...	76
Cases of Infectious Disease investigated	...	...	...	...	194
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933	...	...	...	...	3
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933	...	...	...	...	26
Cases of Infectious Disease removed	...	...	...	...	134
Houses disinfected after infectious cases	...	...	...	...	159
Notices to Schools for exclusion of children	...	...	...	...	176
Reports on infectious cases to M.O.H.	...	...	...	...	184
New Houses inspected for Water Certificates	...	...	...	...	89
Informal Notices issued	...	...	...	...	202
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	...	NIL
Number of Privies converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	45

In remedying the above Nuisances, the following improvements or works were carried out :—

- 10 Houses at which drains were entirely re-constructed and connected to sewers.
- 3 New additional water closets built.
- 104 Dustbins substituted for open ashpits.
- 46 Water Closets substituted for privy middens and pans.
- 5 Defective drains relaid.
- 90 Yard surfaces relaid.
- 86 Roofs repaired.
- 81 Eaves spouts and downspouts repaired.
- 104 Floors repaired.
- 68 Grates repaired.
- 79 Plastering of walls and ceilings repaired.
- 12 Sculleries repaired.
- 85 Dampness remedied.
- 5 Glazed sinks and waste pipes fixed in place of brick ones.
- 14 Boilers repaired.
- 77 Chimneys repaired.
- 191 Windows repaired.
- 30 Doors repaired.
- 46 Stairs repaired.
- 62 Water laid on in place of wells.
- 10 Pans substituted for privy middens.
- 15 Water closets repaired.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was considered necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

SHOPS.

No action was taken during the year under the Sanitary Provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The number of privately owned swimming baths and pools remained the same. There was one in the Parish of Teddesley Hay, one at Wheaton Aston, Lapley Parish, and one at Brewood Grammar School.

Periodic inspections were made of these baths and pools during the season and they were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. One sample of water was taken from the swimming pool at Teddesley Hay and this could be regarded as satisfactory.

Chloros was used throughout the season in the water of the swimming bath at Wheaton Aston. This kept the bath in a clean condition, but the water had to be changed every two to four weeks.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 2 Council Houses and 4 other houses and 1 caravan privately owned were found to be infested with Bed Bugs.

In all cases disinfection was carried out with a hand spray and a well-known insecticide (Zaldecide). This method was found to be effective and in no case was "spread" detected. In two cases the process was repeated at the end of the incubation period, but in all the others this was found to be unnecessary.

SCHOOLS.

Bishop's Wood School.

The extension of the main past Bishop's Wood School has now allowed a pure supply of water to be supplied to that school.

Gailey School.

The proposed extension of the public water mains to Gailey will allow a piped supply to be laid on to this School. This will be completed early in 1938.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	832
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	943
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	417
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	989
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	35
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	327

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	124
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	18
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF WORK DURING 1937 UNDER SECTION II OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Address	No. of Houses	Date of Official Representation	Date of Demolition Order	Date of Undertaking	Remarks
ACTON & BEDNALL. Joyce's Lane	1	4/10/35			To be repaired under Rural Workers' Act.
BREWOD. Anchor Cott., Coven	1	23/1/35	22/3/35		Void, not demolished.
Canal Side, Coven	1	23/1/35	22/3/35		Void, not demolished.
High Green, Brewood	1	1/11/35	20/3/36		Still occupied end of 1937.
	1	1/11/35	20/3/36		Void end of 1937.
Rear Bargate St.	1	21/2/36	17/4/36		Void, awaiting demolition.
The Pavement	1	21/2/36			Owner negotiating under Housing (Rural Workers) Act.
Sandy Lane	6	25/11/36			Under consideration.
Rainbow Cott., Coven	6	24/1/36		7/8/36	Repaired, 20/1/37.
Kiddemore Green	1	15/6/37		7/9/37	Being repaired end of 1937.
Kiddemore Green	2	15/6/37			Under consideration.
CHESLYN HAY. 15, 17 & 19, High St.	3	22/2/35		6/9/35	Being repaired end of 1937.
23 & 25, High St.	2	22/2/35		6/9/35	Being repaired end of 1937.
126—140, Station St.	8	1/11/35	24/1/36		Demolished, 16/2/37.
2, Littlewood Lane	1	22/1/37		19/3/37	Being repaired end of 1937.
Chapel Square	4	10/8/37	20/11/37		Still occupied, end of 1937.
ESSINGTON. Colliers' Castle	8	2/11/37	30/11/37		5 still occupied end of 1937.
LAPLEY. Marston Lane	2	9/8/35	10/8/37		Still occupied end of 1937.
High Street	1	9/8/35		27/11/35	Void, awaiting demolition.
Longnor	2	21/2/36			Being repaired under Rural Workers' Acts, end of 1937.
Bellhurst Lane	1	10/7/36	4/9/36		Still occupied end of 1937.
Mill Lane	3	10/7/36			Under consideration to be repaired under Rural Workers' Act.
High Street	3	10/7/36			To be altered and repaired.
Opposite Post Office	4	25/11/36			To be altered and repaired.
Providence Cot., Lap.	1	13/7/37			To be repaired under Rural Workers' Act.
Marston Lane	1	13/7/37			To be demolished.
Marston Lane	1	13/7/37			To be demolished when void.
PENKRIDGE. Biddals Bank	1	10/7/36	4/9/36		Void, awaiting demolition.
Whiston	1	14/5/37	13/7/37		Void, awaiting demolition.
Cannock Road	3	2/11/37			
Clay Street	3	2/11/37			
Quarry Heath	1	2/11/37			
Stone Cross	2	2/11/37			
GREAT WYRLEY. Quinton Cottages.	3	18/4/35	18/12/36	6/9/35	Void, awaiting demolition.
41, 43, 45, Churchb'ge	3	22/1/37	14/5/37		2 still occupied end of 1937.
22, 24, 26, Churchb'ge	3	19/3/37			Under consideration.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148

Number of houses owned by the Council is 432. 261 of these were built under the 1919 Housing Act, 119 under the 1923 Housing Act, 8 under the 1930 Housing Act, 8 during 1932 (Unassisted Scheme), 12 during 1936 and 24 during 1937. The number of new houses erected in the whole of the area from 1920 to 1937 is ~~1,823~~^{1,795}; of these, ~~1,591~~^{1,363} were erected by private enterprise and 432 by the Cannock Rural District Council.

Parish.				New Houses erected from 1920 to 1937 (inclusive)	
				By Private Enterprise	By Council
Acton and Bednall	...	...	121	12	—
Blymhill	...	...	145	1	—
Brewood	...	...	864	136	44
Cheslyn Hay	...	...	793	79	32
Coppenhall	...	...	28	8	—
Dunston	...	...	79	5	—
Essington	...	...	736	207	56
Featherstone	...	...	199	187	—
Hatherton	...	...	136	16	—
Hilton	...	...	46	—	34
Huntington	...	...	349	67	160
Lapley	...	...	198	20	—
Penkridge	...	...	666	109	32
Saredon	...	...	107	32	—
Shareshill	...	...	91	4	—
Stretton	...	...	42	—	—
Teddesley Hay	...	...	25	1	—
Weston-under-Lizard	...	...	74	—	—
Great Wyrley	...	...	1013	479	74
Totals	...	...	5712	1363	432

OVERCROWDING.

The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year was 80. These cases were distributed as follows :—

Parish	Total No.	Overcrowded Houses		
		Bedrooms		
		1	2	3
Acton and Bednall ...	1	—	1	—
Blymhill	3	—	2	1
Brewood	6	—	6	—
Cheslyn Hay	3	—	2	1
Dunston	1	—	—	1
Essington	11	—	7	4
Featherstone	5	—	—	5
Hatherton	3	—	3	—
Hilton	2	—	—	2
Huntington	14	—	1	13
Lapley	5	1	3	1
Penkridge	19	1	13	5
Teddesley Hay	1	—	1	—
Great Wyrley	6	1	1	4
Totals ...	80	3	40	37

Of the above houses, 10 are Council Houses and 11 Council Hutments, as follows :—

Parish.	Houses	Hutments
Cheslyn Hay	1	—
Essington	1	1
Hilton	2	—
Huntington	3	8
Penkridge	1	—
Great Wyrley	2	2

During the year 31 cases of overcrowding were relieved, 6 of these being placed in Council Houses or Hutments. There were, however, 34 families which became overcrowded during 1937.

This leaves the position at the end of the year much the same as it was at the end of 1936. New houses are now being erected by the Council for re-housing overcrowded families and this should, to

a certain extent, ease the situation. The following is a brief summary of the position at the end of 1937 :—

No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	...	80
No. of families dwelling therein ...	...	80
No. of persons dwelling therein ...	...	605
No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	...	34
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	...	31
No. of persons concerned in such cases ...	...	218

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year 194 inspections of cowsheds and 56 of dairies were made.

Accredited milk farms were again in the majority for inspection, largely as a result of new applications under the Scheme. The lack of proper dairies and absence of sterilisers was a prominent feature at many of the farms inspected. Household accommodation was usually used in place thereof.

As well as new inspections, many re-inspections were made of premises upon which Notices had been served during the previous year, and from which work had been temporarily suspended during the winter months.

The fact that the Milk and Dairies Order holds the occupier of farm premises responsible for repairs and alterations was the source of delay in getting some of the work carried out, as farmers had difficulty in coming to terms with their landlords.

The progress made, however, is shown by the increase in the number of Accredited Licences issued to the end of 1937, the figure at that date being 125.

The following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES	
Pasteurised.	Tuberculin Tested.
2	1

DEALER'S LICENCES

Accredited.

4

PASTEURISER'S LICENCES

1

Slaughter houses and butchers' shops were regularly inspected during the year and no cause for serious complaint was found.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle Including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (approx)	650	Very Few.	1500	1200
Number inspected	130	...	210	128
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned ..	...	...	...	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	..	...	...	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .	...	...	...	...
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned ..	...	...	..	1.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	...	...	...	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	...	...	...	6.25%

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Three applications for a Licence were received and granted under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and 26 Renewal Licences were granted.

The Council again decided not to include sheep as coming under the scope of the Act.

Adulteration, etc.

The Staffordshire County Council is the authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

The chemical and bacteriological examination of food, water, milk, etc., is undertaken by the Staffordshire County Council at their well-appointed Laboratories at Stafford.

ANTHRAX.

During the year 3 cases of anthrax were reported. The animals affected were, along with infected litter, consumed by fire on the premises, and all infected farm buildings were disinfected.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

There are 25 persons in the area who are licenced to store petrol for sale, and 17 persons for private use. The petrol at 34 of these places is stored in underground tanks and are provided with pumps. There are 6 persons who are licenced to store carbide of calcium. The storage at these places is satisfactory.

40 Petrol Licences were renewed and 2 new ones granted; 6 Carbide Licences were renewed.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-84.

Nine canal boats were inspected during 1937. All boats were properly marked and all certificates were produced.

The boats were in good repair and no infringements were found. No case of infectious disease was reported, and no boat was detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Council is not a Registration Authority for canal boats.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

443 visits were made to various camping sites in the district, particularly during the summer months. On the whole conditions were satisfactory, and by periodic inspections any likely causes of complaint were checked. One of the most serious nuisances was noise, but this is not a matter which can be dealt with by the Sanitary Authority.

In view of the growth of camping, the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, in relation to this subject are welcomed, and it is proposed to take full advantage of the powers given during the coming season.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During 1937 most of the commoner Infectious Diseases were unduly prevalent, many of them in epidemic form.

Continuing from the latter months of 1936, Influenza, widespread through the country, affected this area with the others. In the months of January and February, because of it, all the more rural schools were closed for a time. When the common Infectious Diseases are epidemic in the winter months, where the children have to go long distances to school it is advisable to close such schools. The schools are often the only meeting place and also what at first may be a mild infection is liable on exposure to the weather to become a more serious ailment. There was also about this time a considerable number of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps. In the parish of Blymhill during the months of March and April there was a mild epidemic of Measles, and the school was

closed for two periods. Scarlet Fever, always with us, increased in incidence considerably during the year, and the total of 189 cases is the highest ever recorded in this district. Dysentery and Enteritis were prevalent in the months of November and December. The infection was extremely mild in type and the number of cases cannot be estimated at all accurately as most of them were well in a day or two and never had medical advice.

In my last year's report I was able to state that there were no deaths from any of the commoner Infectious Diseases, including Influenza. I cannot say the same of 1937. There were 3 deaths from Whooping Cough, 2 from Measles and 1 from Diphtheria. It is interesting to note that during the past ten years there have been 21 deaths from Measles, 15 from Whooping Cough, 13 from Diphtheria and 2 from Scarlet Fever. The tendency to regard Measles and Whooping Cough as diseases of little importance is unfortunately all too widespread, and it cannot be emphasised too much that most of the serious cases of both Measles or Whooping Cough should be treated in hospital.

The co-operation of the Schools Medical Department of the County Council, and of the headmasters and headmistresses of schools, was of considerable assistance, especially with regard to the non-notifiable diseases.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications, 33; Deaths, 1. Death Rate per 1,000 living, .046: Death Rate per 1,000 living, England and Wales, .07. Case Rate for district for 1,000 population, 1.06; England and Wales, 1.49. Cost of Anti-Toxin: Hospital £24 10s. 0d.; General Practitioners £2 15s. 0d. Cost of Immunisation material, £14 3s. 0d.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria during 1937 to more than double that of the previous year. The increase was most marked in the last quarter, the figures being:—1st quarter, 5 cases; 2nd, 3; 3rd, 6; 4th, 15. Three of the cases and one carrier were isolated at home. The others were removed to hospital, in one instance Stafford Fever Hospital, as there was no accommodation at the Cheslyn Hay Isolation Hospital. Of the total cases notified, 21, including 2 carriers and 1 case not proven, were from the parish of Great Wyrley. The type was, on the whole, of average severity and there were few complications except in some cases where the general physical condition was poor.

One child claimed to have been immunised six years ago, but no record of this could be found. Apart from this case, no others had been immunised against Diphtheria previously.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation against Diphtheria was continued in the district in 1937. Early in the year a number of those injected during 1936 were tested, and later the parents in the rural side of the area were given the chance of having their children immunised. The response was on the whole fairly good, 55 per cent. of the parents agreed, and it is hoped that this percentage will increase with the years.

Arrangements have been made to commence immunisation of children over 1 year in some of the Welfare Centres. This is extremely important, as the more fatal type of Diphtheria often occurs in children between the ages of three and seven. The table shows the schools and the number of children at each who received injections—

School	Number Immunised		Number *Schicked	Result	
	Wholly	Partially		+	—
Huntington	—	—	40	1	37
Great Wyr.	—	—	15	—	15
Landywood	—	—	17	1	14
Cheslyn Hay	—	—	20	—	17
Acton & Bed.	5	1	5	2	2
Blymhill	4	—	3	1	2
Bishop's W.	6	—	6	—	6
Dunston	2	2	3	1	2
Gailey	8	—	8	—	5
Coven	27	2	16	3	13
Penkridge	22	2	19	3	15
Stretton	9	—	6	—	6
Wh. Aston	10	—	7	1	6
Weston-u-L.	5	1	5	1	4
Totals	98	8	170	14	144

* Apparent discrepancies between the Schick numbers are due to absence from school on day to be seen.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications, 189; Deaths, nil. Death Rate, 1,000 living England and Wales, .01. Case Rate for district per 1,000 population, 8.7; England and Wales, 2.33.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever, rather high for several years, rose to unprecedented heights in 1937. Although cases were numerous in many parishes, they were extremely so in Cheslyn Hay and Great Wyrley, and in the latter parish were one quarter of the total. The high number of 189 was completely beyond the capacity of the Hospital and necessitated the isolation at home of some seventy cases. Home isolation was carried out in every instance where the parent desired it and where conditions were such that it was possible

to isolate the affected person in a separate room. The type was, on the whole, mild, although there were a few complications mainly catarrhal in nature. It was noticed, however, that in spite of the apparent mildness there was a tendency for the heart to be affected quite frequently. The few marked signs and symptoms of this type of Scarlet Fever was in all probability the main cause for the rapid and epidemic nature of the outbreak, especially in the latter months of the year, as little attention was paid to fleeting rashes or mild sore throats by parents. It was all too often the cause that, on enquiry into the history of a person notified, it was elicited that one or even more of the other children seemed to have suffered from what likely was Scarlatina a little time before. As the following table shows, the incidence was greatest by far in the last quarter :—1st quarter, 9 cases; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 48; 4th, 108. The number in the parishes can be seen in the table at the end. Two brothers, who had been isolated at home, developed acute mastoid disease while still infectious and were admitted to the Wolverhampton Fever Hospital for operations, as at Cheslyn Hay there was no accommodation.

PNEUMONIA.

Notifications, 39; Deaths, 10. Case Rate for district per 1,000 population, 1.34. Case Rate for England and Wales, 1.36.

The quarterly incidence of the disease was :—

	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
Notifications	22	9	1	7
Deaths	5	3	1	1

Deaths from Pneumonia occurred in persons of all ages, and the possibility is that, as most were in the first quarter of the year, the general Influenza epidemic was a factor in the slightly higher case rate and the greater number of deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Four cases were notified and one was removed to hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

Notifications, 14; Deaths, 0. Case Rate for district, .64; Case Rate for England and Wales, .37.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Notifications, 2; Deaths, 1.

The two cases were admitted to hospital.

DYSENTERY.

In the months of November and December there were numerous cases of Enteritis throughout the country and throughout the district. The symptoms of this Enteritis were, in the majority of cases, mild and lasted but two or three days. Because of the short duration of the illness little attention was paid to it and none at first were officially notified. However, Dysentery organisms of the Sonne type were found in specimens from some cases which were somewhat more acute. Because of this the Practitioners were circularised and the schools were asked for the names of children who were absent with Enteritis. The school-children were followed up, but they had all become convalescent with the exception of one, the faecal specimen from whom was shown to have the organisms of Sonne Dysentery. Altogether, 19 cases were notified, but only one was sufficiently ill to require hospital treatment, and this person was admitted to Stafford Fever Hospital as there was no accommodation at Cheslyn Hay Isolation Hospital. There was no common factor to be found with regard to any of the notified cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung	...	...	...	8
Death Rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	.37
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	5
Death Rate per 1,000 living from all forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	.6

Notifications received during the year :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	12
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	13

Notifications of Deaths received during the year :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	8
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	5

The number of Pulmonary notifications was the lowest there had ever been in this district, and of the 13 Non-Pulmonary cases five were Tuberculosis of the glands of the neck. The 25 cases were distributed more or less evenly in the different parishes, and no age group was particularly affected. During the year 13 cases—9 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary—were admitted to Sanatoria or Hospitals for treatment. Two of the deaths occurred in hospital, a lower figure than normal. Though there was no definite similarity of occupation, six of the notified cases were employed in various coal-mining activities and three were farm workers. The total number on the register at the end of the year for all forms was 149.

Table showing the distribution for the past ten years of the Notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and of Other Forms (in parenthesis). Number of Deaths shown in last line.

PARISH	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	Total Ten Years
Brewood ...	1	2	1	1	(1)	1	5(2)	1(2)	2(1)	5(5)	30
Penkridge ...	2	2	1	2	1(1)	2(1)	4(1)	2	3	6	28
Huntington...	(2)	3	2	4	2(1)	3(2)	(1)	3	2(4)	1(1)	31
Essington ...	2(3)	1	3	1(1)	1(1)	5	8(3)	5(1)	5	5	45
Great Wyrley	2(4)	(1)	5(1)	3(2)	6(1)	5(3)	3(3)	3	4(2)	2(1)	51
Cheslyn Hay	1(1)	7	2(1)	5	3(3)	1(2)	8(2)	3	4	7(4)	54
Other Places	4(3)	2(1)	5(3)	7(1)	4(3)	6(5)	6	5(6)	5(2)	3(3)	74
Total Notifications	25	19	24	27	28	36	46	31	34	43	313
Total Deaths	13	9	12	15	13	15	20	18	7	7	129

List of Notifiable Diseases arranged according to Ages and Parishes

Notifiable Disease	Ages and Total No. of Cases											Parish Distribution of Cases																							
	No. of Cases	No. removed to Hospital	No. Died	Under 1 year											Acton & Bed.	Blymhill	Brewood	Copenhall	Dunston	Featherstone	Lapley	Penkridge	Stretton	Tedesley Hay	Weston-u-Liz.	Cheslyn Hay	Essington	Great Wyrley	Hatherton	Hilton	Huntington	Saredon	Shareshill		
				1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	20 +	35 +	45 +	65 +																					
Small Pox	33	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diphtheria	189	119	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia	39	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spin. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	19	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	3	1	5	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males)	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Females)	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Tuber. (Males)	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Tuber. (Females)	5	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

TABLE 1b.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND DISTRIBUTION, 1937

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	Acton & Bednall	Blymhill	Brewood	Coppenhall	Dunston	Featherstone	Lapley	Penkridge	Stretton	Teddesley Hay	Weston-u-Lizard	Cheslyn Hay	Essington	Great Wyrley	Hatherton	Hilton	Huntington	Saredon	Shareshill
Small Pox																					
Typhoid & Parat. Fever															2						
Measles	1	1																			
Scarlet Fever														1	2						
Whooping Cough	1	2														1					
Diphtheria	1									2						6				1	1
Influenza	9	6			5																
Encaphalitis Lethargica																					
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..																					
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	5	3			1					2		1		2	1					1	
Other Tuberculosis	3	2									1				1	2		1			
Syphilis	1														1						
G.P.I. Tabes, etc.	1																		1		
Cancer	15	16		2	3	1				4		1	1	8	2	4	1		2		2
Diabetes	2	1			1									1			1				
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	8	5	1		5						1			1	1	2				1	1
Heart Disease	28	35	4	6	10		1	2	1	5				15	6	6	2		3		2
Aneurysm																					
Other Circ. Diseases ..	4	6	1											4	4		1				
Bronchitis	3	2			1				1							3					
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	3			1					1				2		2	1	1	1	1	
Other Resp. Diseases ..	1							1							1						
Peptic Ulcer	2	1												1	1						
Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.	3	2						1		2						2					
Appendicitis		1														1					
Cirrhosis of Liver																					
Other Liver Diseases ..	1	1			1					1											
Other Digestive Diseases	1	3	1						1	1						1					
Acute and Chronic																					
Nephritis	2	2												2	1	1					
Puerperal Sepsis		1																	1		
Other Puerperal Dis. ..		2						1				1									
Congenital Debility,																					
Premature Birth, etc.	4	6				1				2				3	1				2		1
Senility	8	15	2		5	1				2	4			2	2	3			1	1	
Suicide	3	1						1						1		2					
Other Violence	8	3			3			1		2					2		1		2		
Other Defined Diseases	12	7		3	2	1				5				8	2						
Ill-defined or not known																					

TABLE 2.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE YEAR 1937

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	189	119	—
Diphtheria	33	28	1
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1
Pneumonia	39	4	10
Erysipelas	14	2	—
Enccephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Dysentery	19	1	—

TABLE 3.

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1937

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ry		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and upwards	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
5 „ ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 „ ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
20 „ ...	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
25 „ ...	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
35 „ ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	8	4	8	5	5	3	3	2

TABLE 4.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

PREMISES	Inspections	Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	5	Nil	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	22	Nil	Nil
Workshops (other than Outworkers' Premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	27	Nil	Nil

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.
Nuisances under Public Health Acts: Want of Cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Accommodation unsuitable	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	Nil	Nil	Nil

There were no prosecutions.

There are no underground bakehouses.

There are 10 bakehouses in the district.

There are no Outworkers.

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